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Agricultural.

Care and Use of Manure.

The value of stable or barnyard manure depends upon several distinct points, said a speaker at a Farmers' Institute in Ontario, Canada. These he named as the species of animal producing it; and its age and condition, the food and accommodation given it, the amount and quality supplied, the management of the manure during its accumulation, and its treatment after it reaches the soil.

We do not question that all these enter largely into the calculation of its value to the farmer, but his after statement that fattening animals leave from 80 to 95 per cent. of the manurial value of their food in their excrements, while milch cows and growing animals leave from 60 to 75 per cent., we think altogether too high unless the animals are fed more than they can digest. The table of Dr. J. B. Lawes, the late well-known experimenter in England, gives the manure value of 31 different foods, and we will quote a few of them, such as are most used in this country. Cottonseed cake is the highest at \$27.85 per ton, rapeseed cake next at \$21.01 and linseed cake \$19.72. Malt dust or sprouts \$18.21. Fine middlings \$13.53, coarse middlings or ship stuff \$14.36 and bran \$14.59, peats \$13.38, wheat \$7.08, Indian meal \$6.05 and malt the same, oats \$7.70, malt \$6.05 and barley \$6.32. Clover hay takes high rank at \$9.64 and meadow hay \$6.43. Wheat and barley straw are a little more than \$2 and oat straw but \$2.90. Roots add from 80 cents up to \$1.50 to the manure when a ton is fed.

These were based on the prices of nitrogen and mineral elements in commercial fertilizers, about 1859 probably, as the table was published in 1860. The values would not be as high at the present time, and, in fact, we think they are misleading to some extent, as the fertilizing elements in the concentrated foods or grains are more readily available than those in the hay and straw. Harris gives these elements in a ton of fresh manure of fairly average quality, as 122 pounds of nitrogen, 65 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 13½ pounds of potash, or less than thirty-three pounds in a ton.

But this supposes that all the liquids are saved as well as the solids. How important this may be seen by another table quoted by the speaker first referred to. He gave the value of a ton of the solids and liquids from the horse, as \$1.36 for solids, and \$8.62 for liquids. Cattle, solids 86 cents and liquids \$3.14; sheep, solids \$1.59 and liquids \$1.13; swine, solids \$1.79 and liquids \$3.06. If these values are even approximately correct, we see the importance of using absorbents in our stables and yards, and even of cement floors on which all liquids will be absorbed, also of preventing all leaching or washing away.

Manure placed under a shed Nov. 3 had then 12.9 pounds of nitrogen in a ton. On April 30 and Aug. 30, it had still 10.2 pounds, and on Nov. 13, 10 pounds, though it had lost 12.2 pounds of total weight. That needed to ferment in a heap had the same start with, and retained 12.8 pounds on April 30, and 9.3 and 9.2 pounds at the other times, though it had lost but 69 pounds of total weight. That spread in the barnyard 1.92 pounds left on April 30, 5 pounds on Aug. 30, and 4½ pounds on Nov. 13. It had lost 5.5 pounds of total weight. It had lost only two-thirds of its nitrogen in a little over a year.

It had been spread upon level land but little of this would have been lost, as it could have been absorbed by the soil or taken up by the crops. We believe in doing so in winter, when the snow is not deep or hard so that it would not wash away or be covered by water in the spring. At an experiment conducted upon the station at Ottawa, Canada, carried on for several years, they found but little difference in value of ordinary farm crops between the ton of fresh manure from the stable and a ton of well-rotted manure, the latter being a little in favor of the fresh manure.

But there are certain values of barnyard manure that the statisticians and compilers tables cannot give us. The first is the value of the organic or vegetable manure in the soil to make it porous and to help to dissolve or liberate the mineral elements in it. Both these it effects better if it is applied fresh than when rotted, and in doing there is a heat developed that will tend to crumble and warm up a cold clay soil. These also are the results of plowing under green crops for manure, even other than those that gather and store up a supply of nitrogen.

If these effects cannot always be weighed and measured, every careful investigator has learned that they exist in varying quantities according to the character of the soil and of the crops grown. And this brings us to other things upon which must depend the value of the manure, its adaptability to soil and crop. Many farmers have learned by experience, rather than from books and lectures, that different soils require different treatment and different fertilizing elements, and that some kinds of manures are better than others for certain crops.

Here comes in a part of the value of commercial fertilizers. If the farmer can learn what he most needs he can have a fertilizer compounded to meet his wants, or he can use what is called a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and pot-

ash, as near as possible to the requirements of the colony. When this is done it is time after feeding is over to put on the outer boxes with chaff cushions between them and the hive, and to consider that they will need little or no more care until spring, excepting to narrow the entrance if there comes an extreme cold spell. If snow drifts over the hive it will do no harm, unless there comes a rain and freeze, so that the top of the snow drift becomes a sheet of ice impervious to air, in which case it should result in inbreeding again.

W. H. Vinton in a communication to the Maine Farmer asks this question: "Who has ever heard of an orchard in the midst of and surrounded by innumerable bee hives ever producing any more fruit than another

not the case, it would not seem possible to get a colony of pure-bred Italians in one season from introducing only a queen. We do not say that we are sure this has been done, but we have an impression that we have seen instances of it, although it may have been that the queen had been impregnated before she was introduced. But even in that case, the young queens and the drones in the same hive must be brothers and sisters, and that would result in inbreeding again.

When the assertion was made that bees were to be held responsible for the spread of the pear blight, we declared that if true the benefit which the bees were doing in pollinating the blossoms was of more value than the damage they could do by spreading

Diversified Farming.

Although the leaders in modern scientific agriculture tell us that specialization must become more and more the feature of farming in the future, it must be impressed upon the average farmer that he has to take this advice in a modified form. Some sections of the country are learning that specialization in farming or horticulture is dangerous, for when disaster comes to that region everything is ruined. The South raised nearly all cotton at one time, and lost heavily every year that the crop was too large or it failed to produce a fair yield. Now farmers raise other things beside cotton in the South, and they are doing better in their diversified farming than ever before. By not pinning all their faith to one crop they

The grounds belonging to and adjacent to the main building are ample and handsome, and it is hoped that Congress will authorize the erection of a large building suitable to house the present department, which is now scattered in ten or fifteen buildings around the main edifice.

The Weather Bureau, during the year, has continued its experiments with wireless telegraphy, and messages have been sent over fifty miles.

In the Bureau of Animal Industry experiments have been continued in the treatment of hog cholera by the serum method, Texas fever and tuberculosis, while the Bureau has distributed over a million doses of blackleg vaccine during the year.

The dairy division has had men in Porto Rico and Cuba in the interests of American dairy products, while agents have been in the Far East preparing a market for our creamery products in sealed packages. The service has been much pleased over the authority granted him by Congress to inspect American dairy products intended for export, and this work has been placed in operation.

The chemistry forces of the department have carried on a vigorous warfare against adulterated foods, not only of home production, but also all foods and food products imported. Good results have arisen from the importation of the Blastophaga insect, which fertilizes and makes productive the Smyrna fig. A parasite has been imported which preys on the olive scale.

Successful experiments have been made looking to the practical extermination of the mosquito by the use of petroleum and other species.

The work in which the secretary is especially interested is the securing of many new seeds and plants, and improved varieties of those already grown in the United States. Agents have been sent all over the world for this purpose and their reports are interesting.

The experiments conducted in South Carolina with tea-growing and in Connecticut with the growing of fine Sumatra-leaf tobacco have produced good results.

The question of irrigation will come in for a goodly portion of the report, as this subject is coming into greater prominence each year.

Dr. L. O. Howard, the Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, when seen in regard to the report that this country is to be visited by a locust plague next year, said:

"The fulfillment of these predictions of the entomologists are not at all surprising, whatever they may seem to the uninitiated, for we have known and calculated that there will be a locust plague in 1902, just as the astronomers know when we are to have an eclipse of the moon or the sun."

"The family of locusts, or rather cicada, are divided into periodical and non-periodical, the former having the thirteen and seventeen year broods according to their periodical appearance. In 1885, it will be remembered, the United States was visited by a perfect horde of the cicada, which we learned at that time was a junction of both the thirteen and seventeen-year broods.

"The female in the beginning lays her eggs in slits or cracks, which she makes by means of a saw-like instrument, in the limbs of young nursery stock and trees. In a couple of weeks these eggs are hatched, and out of them come little insects, which appear like small ants. These 'ants' run swiftly along the limbs of the trees and then fall deliberately to the ground and burrow their way into the earth. It is here that the remarkable feature of the periodical cicada is apparent. These insects when once in the ground remain in their subterranean abodes for thirteen or seventeen years, according to the particular brood to which they belong. At the end of that time they emerge—thousands and even millions of them—and quickly swarm over the trees and shrubbery, when their shells part in the middle of the back, and out of the old covering comes the true cicada or locust, as it is commonly called, although the word locust should apply more particularly to the grasshopper.

"With each expected visit of the cicada, known as locust years, the newspapers fill their readers with awe at the great damage in prospect. As a fact the cicada harms young nursery stock and orchard trees and the young oak and maple. Their actual aerial existence is so short, from about the middle of May until as late as the first week in July, that they have but little time to commit great material damage, and the general twig pruning which they accomplish is often productive of good results.

"Nevertheless, next year the East in general will be visited by the locusts in great abundance—the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee suffering to the greatest extent. This breed is what we call the twenty-second brood of the seventeen-year cicada—its last appearance being in 1883 and in 1888 before that, and so back until we come to the Revolutionary period. In fact, should we count time by the visits of this particular species of the periodical cicada, we could go back to the time when the Indians used it as an article of food—they always associated a visit of the cicada with some direful calamity, as they told the Pilgrim Fathers—or even back until the time when the cicada had the birds of the air and the wild animals of the forests as the only auditors of its peculiar song."

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of Agriculture promises to be of exceptional interest, as the Department, now in its fifth year under Mr. Wilson, is beginning to realize some of the results of the policy instituted at an earlier day by the present secretary. It has been Mr. Wilson's attempt to get into close touch with farmers and their needs, and he has made the Department of Agriculture an instrument to supply these needs, in so far as they come within the scope authorized by law. The department has been and is today carrying out the broad policy of encouraging and assisting Americans to grow those things which the United States imports from foreign lands, and at the same time to find markets in distant countries, where American farmers may sell their surplus products.

In the last four years the Department of Agriculture has substantially expanded. Since the secretary conceived a scheme of reorganizing the department into bureaus, and this resulted in the establishment by the last Congress of four new bureaus under the Department of Agriculture. These are, a Bureau of Plant Industry, a Bureau of Forestry, a Bureau of Chemistry and a Bureau of Soils.

The secretary is anxious to secure a new and adequate building for his department.

Aside from humanitarian reasons we are glad that the brig Ohio got safe to port. There are comparatively few briggs left, and the schooner, now that our big shipyards have put her into the class of steel vessels, is more than ever likely to become the only sailing craft.



THE UNEXPECTED CROP.
From "The Old Farm," by Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr.
P. H. Russell, Publisher. Copyright © by Robert H. Russell.

ash, with a reasonable certainty that some of these will supply his needs and increase his crop. If he can grow a crop of clover to be fed out on the farm with a proper ration of the grain feeds, he has but little need to buy nitrogen to add to his barnyard manure, unless for some crop that has need of it to stimulate a rapid growth of leaf and stalk.

A good acre of clover has in stalks, leaves and roots about 138 pounds of nitrogen, 46 pounds of phosphoric acid and 115 pounds of potash, all available when it decays in the soil. When clover is too much needed for feeding out to be plowed under, it is a satisfaction to know that when fed each ton returns about \$8 worth of fertilizer in the manure, and the roots of a two-year-old clover sod have about one-half as much manurial value when plowed under as the whole crop had.

There are certain crops, garden crops more frequently, that need to make rapid growth, that will do better on well-rotted manure than fresh manure, though many farmers who use manure fresh or nearly so supplement them with commercial fertilizers to stimulate the early growth until the manure decays in the soil and the plant roots reach it.

Those who let their manure rot before using it need to be careful to do their work in such a way as not to let it waste by leaching or evaporation. The first is very nearly checked by keeping it heaped under the covered shed or barn cellar, with cement floor under it, and the last by setting it moist, well tramped down, and with a covering of dry earth or other absorbent to get the ammonia that might escape during fermentation.

Many dairy farmers do not place a sufficient value on their manure, when they are feeding clover hay, bran and cottonseed or gluten meal. They know they can grow good crops, but they scarcely realize that it is because rich food has made a manure heap rich in fertility. We remember when in Massachusetts some of the best farmers used to buy cattle to fatten, and if they could get as much money for the beef as the stock and food had cost, they were willing to accept the manure as pay for their labor. The time may come when it will be done again. Grain feed is high priced now, but so are meats, and we have thought it as profitable to fatten cattle and hogs when grain was high priced as when it was very cheap.

The great needs of the farmers then are to make a goodly quantity of rich manure, to save it without waste and to use it judiciously, and if all their savings for the year are represented by that, it will be as good as money in the bank.

Bees and Honey.

While the better time to feed the bees to induce brood raising is the latter part of September, that there may be a goodly number of young bees to form the winter colony, so that they may live and be strong in the spring, this year there seemed little need of it. The fall flowers, goldenrod, heather, wild asters and others, were in bloom and untouched by the frost until well into October, and with a good, prolific, young queen there should be plenty of young bees and even some brood on the first of December. But now they need to be examined to see if they have stores enough to feed them all winter, and if it is desirable to take out some of the outer frames and reduce the

orchard which did not have a bee hive within ten miles of it? We do not know that we ever heard of an orchard that was under either condition, but we have heard of orchards in which the yield of fruit was nearly or quite doubled by the placing of a half dozen colonies of bees in or near them, and this gain was not for one year alone, but for a period of over ten years, without any other improvement in the care of the orchard. Simply neglect, excepting so far as gathering the fruit. In fact, in one instance the increased yield was too much, as the apples were many, but too small for many of them to be marketable, excepting for cider, a fault which might have been remedied by pruning and a judicious thinning.

He also, in commenting on a previous writer, says: "You say the fruit apparently set well; but suddenly, by some occult mysterious power or want of vital energy, the majority of fruit blighted and dropped. Now if the fruit set well, then the pollination is all right, even without the bees, as I maintain."

In this Mr. Vinton displays an ignorance of the effects of pollination, which is very deplorable in this enlightened age. Its effects are not, whether it is accomplished by bees or other insects, or by wind distributing the pollen, to cause fruit to set, or to change the character of the fruit, excepting in cases of cross fertilization or pollination, between two different varieties, but it enables the fruit to bear seed. It is the bringing of the male and female elements together to propagate the species.

Experiments made with trees in bloom, covered with mosquito netting to keep the bees away, have shown that the fruit set as well as that on adjoining trees to which the bees were allowed to go freely, but when it had reached the stage where it usually begins to develop the seed it began to fall, and not a fruit ripened. This is more noticeable on stone fruit than on apples and pears, because the latter are more often self-pollinated by the wind than the stone fruits, and because the demand upon their "vital energy" is not as great to produce the smaller seeds as that required to produce the stones of the peach and plum.

Whether a transfer of pollen is or is not needed to produce a seedless fruit like the Navel orange, we cannot say, as we never saw them growing and have seen no data upon that subject, but we suspect that, having no seeds, nature has provided some other method by which they would have perpetuated the species without seed, possibly by a sprout that might have started from that projection that we call the navel, from which it takes its name, when the fruit fell to the ground and decayed. We say we have no knowledge upon this question, but it would be analogous to the growing of the pineapple or the banana without seed.

Gleanings says that the drone and the queen from the same mother are not brother and sister, as the drone which is the father of the queen is not the father of the drone, as the drone is hatched so much later than the queen that this cannot be. This is a new idea to us, and we should not like to endorse it, even upon as good authority as Dr. C. C. Miller, in whose column we find it. If correct, it may be considered as a provision of nature to prevent inbreeding. Yet we think we have seen colonies that were very strongly inbred, when the queen and drone must have been of the same parentage. If this were

pretty sure of something for the year's outlay of time and labor. Likewise the farmers of Florida, while still raising oranges do not exclude other crops, but year by year they are increasing the variety of their fruit and truck vegetables. In other words, the man who puts all his eggs in one basket may sooner or later lose all in one accident.

Specialism in farming is needed up to the point of knowing all there is to be known concerning one, two or three crops. That is the specialism we want on all farms today, whether they are in the North, South, East or West. The farmer who can raise the finest possible crop of wheat or corn, breed excellent sheep, cows or pigs, and add a small fruit or vegetable garden to the place knows well that he has provided against ordinary accidents of weather, drought and insects. It is not too much to ask any farmer to study three crops like these so that he can excel in all. He may make one his special hobby, and carry it to a degree of success that will overshadow all others, but he needs a sheet anchor to windward that may come in to save him in time of a storm. Drifting from one crop to another is one of the worst practices so prevalent in most parts of the country. We heard of somebody else striking it exceptionally rich in some crop we have not cultivated, and forthwith we abandon crops which we know something about, and try the new with which we have had no experience. Naturally, we fail to attain expected results, and the next year another report of somebody else's success with another crop stimulates us to imitate him. Thus we may abandon one crop after another and reach out for vain things. We cannot succeed in this way, because the knowledge which we pursue with experience is lost each year, and hence we make no advancement. We must pin our faith to a few crops, and make them our specialties, studying them in the light of modern knowledge and personal experience, which will enable us to improve a little each year.

Minnesots. A. B. BARRETT.

Literature.

Agricultural.

Winter Dairying.

Where the conditions are such that winter dairying can be successfully pursued, it can be made a profitable business. Prices for butter are usually better in winter than in summer, and there is more time to properly perform the work. But unless the conditions are favorable, it would be better to follow the older system of commencing dairy operations early in the spring.

For both purposes good cows, those best adapted to the business, should be selected at first, so no mere need be said on this point.

The first thing to be considered in this business is the winter quarters. These should be made warm, light and comfortable. There should be room enough for the cows, and to easily get around in caring for them. The floors should be so constructed as to meet the requirements of the animals of all sizes, and with the addition of sufficient bedding tend to keep them clean and comfortable.

It should be remembered that the cows are to remain in these stables during the long winter, where they will require much care from the owner, hence the desirability of having everything made as convenient as circumstances will admit for the comfort of the animals and the saving of labor in caring for them.

After proper housing comes the question of feeding. If a satisfactory yield in milk is expected there must be feed to produce it, and it should be the most suitable for the purpose; for it will be quite different caring for cows giving milk and those that go dry at this season of the year.

It is possible with proper kinds and combinations of feed—both fodder and grain—to produce as good results from cows in winter as with the average of summer pasturages. At least this is the experience of the writer.

For best results, the ensilage should certainly form a prominent part in the daily rations of the cows, and the farmer who calculates to follow winter dairying will consult his own interest in providing this kind of fodder in sufficient amount for his use.

I would also if possible have good clover hay, as these two kinds of fodder form the best combination for the purpose. The clover contains a large amount of protein, necessary to properly balance the carbohydrates in the corn silage. With plenty of clover hay there will not need to be so much grain feed containing protein, as bran, the gluten feeds, cotton-seed meal, etc.

With a sufficient amount of these feeds, fodder and grain, properly fed, there should be a good yield of milk rich in butter fat, provided the kind of cows for the purpose are kept.

I prefer feeding ensilage and hay both mornings and nights, giving about twenty-five pounds of the first with what hay the cows will eat. Give ensilage first in the morning after milking and last at night. For grain, I prefer a mixture of wheat bran, gluten meal, and feed, with a little cotton-seed meal. Give this twice a day with the ensilage. Feed four to eight pounds according to condition of cows.

If the farmer has no ensilage then he must make as good a ration for the purpose as he can for milk and butter out of the fodders he has, feeding such kinds of grain as will best help to make a suitable ration. We do not feed at noon, not considering this best with two separate feeds morning and night.

Regularity and carefulness in feeding are very essential. While it is important that the cows have enough, it is equally so that they are not overfed, as that I believe is worse than not having quite enough. The cows should have good healthy appetites, and when these are reasonably satisfied that should be sufficient, for a cow with a cloyed or dainty appetite will make poor returns for what she eats.

Water sufficiently warm and not too far away is a matter that should receive careful attention, as this is only second in importance to the feed; indeed, they are about equal. With the right kind of cows, good accommodations, plenty of the best feed for milk-producing purposes, warm water and suitable care, there is no reason why milk for the profitable production of butter in winter cannot be furnished in a satisfactory manner. This is the foundation of successful winter dairying.

How the milk shall be made into butter on the farm or be otherwise disposed of will require a separate article for its consideration.

E. R. TOWLE,
Franklin County, Vt.

Butter Market.

There have been scarcely enough of butter sales this week to justify any change in market prices, yet it seems to be a little easier to get 24 cents for best creamery than it was a week ago, and only large ash tubs are offered at 23 cents. Best marks of Eastern are 22 to 23 cents, and fair to good at 18 to 21 cents. Northern and Western firsts are 22 to 23 cents, and seconds 17 to 20 cents. June creamery in storage sold very well, as shown by the quantity taken out last week, but extra sells at 21 to 21½ cents, and fair to good 18 to 20 cents. Boxes and prints in fair demand at 24 cents for extra Northern creamery and 24 cents for extra Western. Extra dairy is 22 cents, and fair to good 16 to 20 cents. Dairy in tubs, Vermont extra 20 cents, and New York 19 cents, firsts 17 to 18 cents, seconds 15 to 16 cents and thirds 12 to 14 cents. Imitations dull at 13 to 15½ cents, and so are ladies at 13 to 14½ cents. Renovated choice in fair demand at 18 to 19 cents, but common to good dull at 14 to 17 cents.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending Nov. 23 were 15,387 tubs and 16,944 boxes, a total weight of 715,288 pounds, including 106,360 pounds in transit for export, and with the latter deducted the net total was 608,938 pounds, against 576,328 pounds the previous week and 595,679

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not do without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism ever since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss ADA DORY, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

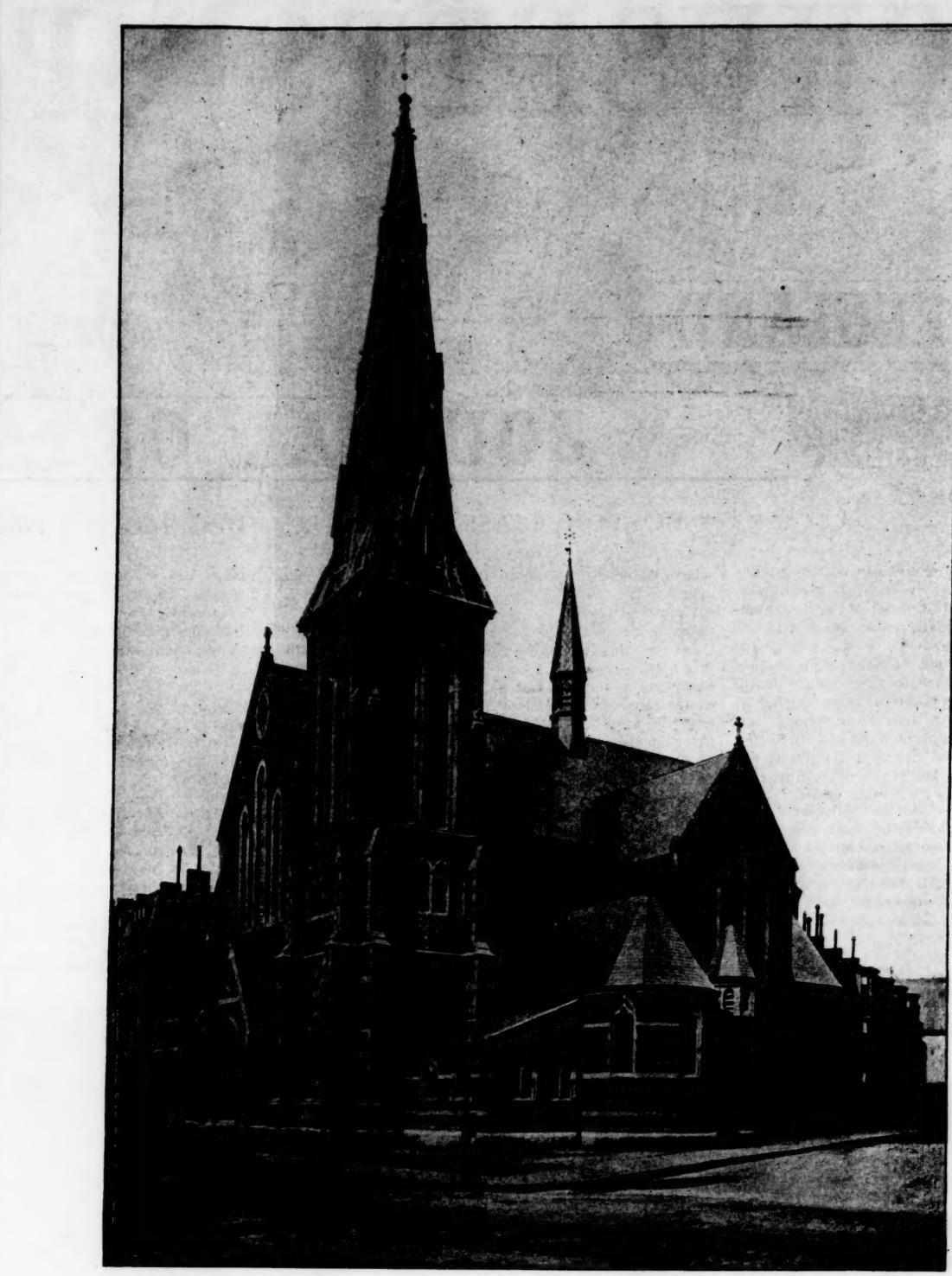
pounds the corresponding week last year. The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 76,049 pounds, against 3000 pounds the corresponding week last year. From New York the exports were 2113 tubs. From Montreal 694 packages were sent off. The statement of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company for the week was as follows: Taken in, 218 tubs; out, 9799 tubs; stock, 142,078 tubs, against 116,212 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 19,005 tubs, against 15,549 tubs a year ago, and with these two holdings added the total stock is 161,083 tubs, against 131,761 tubs same time last year, an increase for the year of 29,322 tubs.

The Affair of the Diamond Necklace.

BY BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

One of the most interesting bits of French history, which was the great scandal of the court of Marie Antoinette, is the strange affair bearing the name that heads this article, and which has been touched upon many times by historians, novelists and dramatists in almost every European language. The elder Dumas founded upon it one of his finest novels, "Dr. Balsamo," in which he doubtless intended to portray the celebrated charlatan Cagliostro, whose connection with the conspiracy was undoubtedly, though in a minor degree, as will be later observed, but who was one of the jinglers in a transaction which many writers have thought led Marie Antoinette to the guillotine.

The conspiracy of the Diamond Necklace was gotten up by a woman named the Countess de la Motte, who appeared upon the stage of life more than one hundred and thirty years ago, just when Madame de Pompadour died, and when the star of Madame du Barry was gaining the ascendant, and when Louis XV., their royal lover, was growing too old to withstand the blandishments of the latter siren, for whom a transaction which many writers have



CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Brimmer Street, Rev. William B. Frisby, D. D., Rector.

thought history would do her justice, as it has done. Thus perished the Queen of France, "done to death" by such ridiculous charges as a knowledge of the pretended purchase of the Diamond Necklace.

As a couple of the aristocracy a hundred and more years ago were driving from their hotel in Paris to Passy, a little girl of eight years old, carrying a younger sister on her back, ran beside the carriage and appealed for charity after the following strange fashion:

"Take pity on two poor orphans descended from Henry II. of Valois, King of France!"

The children were cared for and lodged, and their story inquired into and confirmed. They were the direct descendants of one Henri de Saint Remi,

who was an illegitimate son of Henry II.

By the beautiful Diana of Poitiers, that king who was accidentally killed by a lance thrust in his right eye in a tilting match.

The eldest son of this bastard was the father of the little girl who cried along the road for charity, and who afterwards became the celebrated Countess de la Motte, the chief actor in a plot to pretend to buy

Marie Antoinette the celebrated Diamond Necklace. Jeanne de Valois, of royal but left-handed blood, became an apprentice to a mantua-maker; but owing to a scandal in the family of her benefactors, she was packed off to the well-known Abbey of Longchamp, near Paris, of which George Augustus Sala wrote that it was the naughtiest nunnery in France, more than equal in wickedness to Rabelais' Abbey of Thelma, which so worried that loving man, St. Vincent de Paul. There Jeanne de Valois received her education, and to her applied the old saying, "What she did not know was not worth knowing."

The commission to make the Diamond Necklace, the execution of which was an affair of state, was given by Louis XV. to the crown jewelers. Every important city in Europe was ransacked for matchless gems, for the King's mistress must have the best and the costliest. The price agreed upon for these jewels was two millions of francs or eighty thousand pounds sterling. But before the magnificent bauble was finished, King Louis XV., the Well Beloved, died of smallpox, deserted by every living soul. The favorite for whom this Necklace had been ordered was banished beyond the precincts of the court, to ultimately meet her fate by the guillotine in the Reign of Terror.

Le Roi est Mort! Vive le Roi! And so the grandson of the dead king, now Louis XVI., ascends the throne of France, with his beautiful wife, Marie Antoinette of Austria, to lay their heads finally on the block. The crown jewelers were in despair; they had an elephant on their hands. How could they foresee that their royal customer, full of health in November, 1773, when he gave the order, would die of smallpox within the following six months? They tried every means in their power to sell this Necklace, by sending engraved copies of it to every court in Europe; but no one wanted it. Even one of the partners traveled over Europe to sell this Necklace, which had not its equal in the entire world, but without avail. Marie Antoinette owed these crown jewelers 248,000 francs for a pair of diamond earings, of which amount she had paid on account 48,000 francs, leaving due from her at the trial of her supposed connection with the affair three hundred thousand francs. Here was a chance for the crown jewelers to dispose of the Necklace which had been morally hanging about their necks like a leaden weight; but France being then at war with England, the crown jewelers were repulsed by Marie Antoinette with the remark: "Messieurs, we have more need of men of war now than of diamonds."

In the meantime Jeanne de Valois, after undergoing trouble and vicissitudes, married a Count de la Motte, and this precious couple, living on a fifth floor in Paris, with only the gains of the green cloth or gaming table for a precarious living, turned their attention to this Diamond Necklace and to Marie Antoinette. The first thing to do was to ensnare the Grand Almoner of France, the Cardinal Prince Louis de Rohan, then a tall, portly, handsome-looking man, in his forty-eighth year, but weak and vain—any and everything but devout—and mad after a pretty woman, and leading a notoriously profligate life. The Countess de la Motte was a frequent visitor to the Cardinal's palace, and their relations may be guessed at. The snare thus being set for the Cardinal de Rohan, Jeanne looked about for some one to help her in her designs upon Marie Antoinette, whose persecution by the crown jewelers had begun in 1774, and did not end for about ten years, when she perceptibly gave them their final answer, and thus the Diamond Necklace passed into oblivion, for the time, ending in the failure of the makers, until Jeanne de la Motte got the Cardinal de Rohan in her toils, and the subject was revived. The Cardinal had an inordinate appetite to be won by friendly terms with Marie Antoinette. She did not actually shun him, but rather avoided him, and he felt the coldness of the queen towards him. At last he received letters purporting to be from Marie Antoinette, in which the Diamond Necklace was spoken of, and the silly man passed out to Jeanne de la Motte, from time to time, various sums of money wherewith to purchase the Necklace, she acting as agent for

the queen, apparently, or a go-between, with royalty on the one hand and religion on the other. And the Cardinal finally paid out to his lady love, Jeanne de la Motte, the full value of the Necklace, which she obtained from the crown jewelers, and passed over to her husband, who hurried with it to London, where he sold many of the stones, by which he and his wife escaped starvation.

But it must be made clear to the Cardinals that Marie Antoinette had the Necklace. So Jeanne employed an actress, D'Olivier, who looked very much like the queen—to assume her character on a dark night, when there was little or no fear of discovery. The actress and the Cardinal met, and some words passed between them, according to a previously-agreed-upon plan. The Cardinal could not understand how it was that Marie Antoinette after this continued to avoid him as before; but Jeanne had her excuse ready, which the Cardinal readily believed, he still hoping that one day the queen would set fit to send for him and repay him for this famous Diamond Necklace. But the day never came. It was afterwards proved upon the trial of the conspirators that the Countess de la Motte had not only intimacy with Marie Antoinette, as she had made the Cardinal believe she had, but did not even know her; that all the queen's supposed letters were the work of a ready adventurer, one Retaux de Villette, another over of the Countess. On the trial, Marie Antoinette denied in the strongest terms that she had ever seen the Countess de la Motte.

But the dissolute and intriguing Cardinal could not be made to believe that he had been imposed upon, and that the famous Necklace he had paid for was not in possession of the queen. He perhaps would scarcely have been heard of in history but for his unenviable notoriety with the Countess de la Motte. Madame Campan in her memories of Marie Antoinette speaks of him as among the most immoral men of the day. All the facts recorded here occurred in the year 1784, when the adventurous de Villette had completed her fabrication of lies, and when her dupe, the Cardinal, was upon the most intimate terms with her. His knowledge of her character was not manifested until after one of the crown jewelers had told Madame Campan of the Cardinal's connection with the whole affair.

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**Poultry.****Practical Poultry Points.**

It will soon be time to start the incubators for hatching our broiler chickens. The first thing is to try to get fertile eggs from which to hatch them. Hens that have passed through their mounting early and begun to lay again, and pullets that have been laying two or three weeks, will usually furnish the larger portion of such eggs. We have not been able to decide either by experience or reading the experience of others which give the greater share of fertile eggs, or which produce the strongest and most rapidly maturing chickens, and think it is partly a matter of individuality of the bird and partly of the food and care they have had. There seems to be a general opinion that the best results are obtained when pullets are mated with a cock more than one year old, and old hens with a vigorous young cockerel, but we would not say that to be a sure thing.

We are confident that trying to stimulate a large egg production by egg powders or by spiced foods, or even by green bone and hot mashed, has a tendency to cause more of the eggs to be infertile. Fertile eggs may fail to hatch if they are kept too long or if they are chilled at all while waiting, yet one lady says she has obtained successful hatchings from eggs a part of which were three weeks old, but she stood them on end, and reversed them every day while waiting.

After they are hatched, whether in the incubator or under hens, they need warm, dry quarters, which must be kept scrupulously clean and free from vermin. The brooders or boxes in which they are kept should be cleaned and brushed out every day and they should not be crowded too closely. Most of the brooders will do better work if they have only half as many chickens in them as they are claimed to accommodate. Many of the makers calculate the capacity of their brooders as a hotel keeper might his house if he figured on putting three in a bed.

They need to be fed a little at a time and often, giving no more or a little less than they will eat clean, and they like a variety of food, yet as the object is to make rapid growth and to have them plump and fat as quickly as possible, it is well to give less green food and less meat, or at least less raw meat and green bone, than would be desirable if they were to be kept to maturity. Cracked corn or wheat is good for them, and so is a little buckwheat occasionally, but there should be once a day a warm mash of about equal parts of corn meal and bran, in which may be put a little meat meal, beef scraps and charcoal. They should have water constantly where they can go to it when they wish, and this should be pure and fresh, three or four times a day, and better if lukewarm. If skimmilk is at hand warm that to mix the mash with. They need grit to enable them to grind their hard grain with, as much as the older hens, but of a smaller size. We have known some to buy broken rice or damaged oatmeal, when the price was low enough, and cook it to give the chickens for a week or two before the killing time to put on extra fat and make the flesh white. They are excellent, but must be bought cheaply to be profitably used.

The chicken in the brooder needs at least six square inches of space, and in the yard three or four times as much, and yards must be kept clean by brushing up every day.

At a farmers' meeting some one asked a veteran poultryman how many fowl he would need to start properly in the poultry business. He advised him to begin with a dozen or less and increase gradually, until at the end of the third year he had from thirty to fifty fowl, says the Baltimore American. This might be very good advice for one who never saw a fowl until it was cooked, or at least ready to cook, but a farmer's son is apt to have been familiar enough with the care of poultry to be able to successfully care for a hundred fowl to begin with, and if he likes the business he can easily double the number each year, until he has enough to employ all his time. That is, if has the use of land enough to keep them on, and can get the capital to build the houses for them. The capital the fowl should furnish for themselves after the first start, for it is either a poor fowl or poorly managed that will not, eggs and chickens, produce more than \$1 per head each year, above cost of food, and we have had them produce \$3 per head when we had but such care as we could give them without neglecting other work on the farm. We would estimate the cost of a breeding and yards for fifty fowl not to exceed \$50, so that once started the flock will pay for their own houses, and perhaps for houses for another flock of the size each year. The real profit or pay the labor would come when the increase in stock and erection of new buildings and yards was no longer necessary.

A young man who has such a practical knowledge of poultry keeping as a boy and who has been used to caring for them at home, and who is willing to learn the care can from books and papers upon subject, we would only limit him to his desire to start with good stock of some one breed, and with comfortable houses and, and to such number as he can easily care for. If he decides on having flocks for them this will not add greatly to the capital acquired, and if he keeps them free range he may find damage they do to other crops greater than the cost of yards, while losses by animals and birds of prey will increase. But we would never advise any one who was intending to make it a business to start with a lot of mongrel hens or a mixed lot, unless with the idea of buying hatched eggs to hatch under them.

Overcrowding in the coops and houses is accountable for the loss of a great many chickens. The smaller ones are often smothered by larger ones crowding them

when many are together, or they occasionally manage to work their way to the outside of the crowd, and being heated by their exertions, or by the body warmth of those around them, they are easy subjects for the roup and for rheumatism, which last disease kills more chickens than many poultry keepers would believe. But when they come out in the morning lame and stiff, spreading their legs to stand up, or stretching first one wing and then the other like an old man trying to "take the kinks out of his joints," it is pretty certain that they have the rheumatism. It has been said that a man with the rheumatism may expect to reach good old age, but is not so with a fowl. Either they are crowded away from the feed trough and starve to death, or they are picked and beaten by other birds, or it weakens their organs, and there is a case of sudden death. Remove all birds that seem to have it to a warm room with plenty of cut straw on the floor, and give Douglass mixture in the water, feeding light.

Poultry and Game.

Receipts of poultry have been very liberal this week, even for Thanksgiving, and prices are not higher than last week, with chance of some selling cheaper before night, though the cool weather is favorable. Chickens and fowl in only moderate demand for best, and ordinary not wanted. Fresh-killed Northern and Eastern chickens at 15 cents for roasting size, broilers 15 to 18 cents, ordinary 10 to 14 cents. Fowls extra, 12 cents, fair to good 10 to 11 cents. Ducks in demand at 14 to 15 cents. Geese in barrel lots, choice 11 to 12 cents and common 9 to 10 cents. Pigeons, choice \$1.25 to \$1.35 a dozen, fair to good 50 cents to \$1 and squabs \$2.50 to \$2.75. Northern turkeys in light supply. Some fancy Vermont and Rhode Island bring 18 cents, but mostly 15 to 17 cents for large young lots, 12 to 14 cents for ordinary. Western in full supply, dry packed, choice, headed 13 to 14 cents, heads on 12 cents, fair to good 10 to 11 cents, No. 2 8 cents. Choice chickens 12 cents, fair to good 9 to 11 cents. Fowls 9½ to 10 cents, ducks 12 to 14 cents and geese 10 to 12 cents. Ice-packed turkeys, choice young 10 to 11 cents, common 8 to 10 cents, old 9 to 10 cents. Chickens large roasting 10 cents, fair to good 8 to 9 cents. Fowl common to choice 8 to 9 cents, old roasters 7 cents. Live fowl in light supply with small demand, chickens at 8 cents, fowl 8 to 9 cents and old roasters 5 to 6 cents.

But little game in market. Small lots of wild ducks. Canavasback at \$2.50 to \$3 a pair, black at 90 cents to \$1, mallard 85 to 90 cents, red head 50 cents to \$1.50, teal 60 to 75 cents and small ducks and coots 20 to 50 cents a pair. Grouse firm at \$2.25 to \$2.50. Quail scarce at \$4 a dozen for Western and \$5 for Eastern. Venison at 12 to 15 cents whole, saddles 16 to 18 cents, moose, whole 6 to 8 cents; saddles 14 to 15 cents. Raccoon 50 cents to \$1.50 each. Hares 15 to 20 cents each, rabbits 20 cents pair, not very plenty, and gray squirrels 6 to 8 cents each.

Horticultural.**Good Apple Orchards.**

With some well-cultivated orchards of apples yielding a profit of hundreds of dollars per acre this year, when fancy fruit is scarce, one may question with himself if the apple industry is not one of the most profitable. No, it is not, such is generally understood; but extraordinary apple culture is. That is the difference; it is the method more than it is the industry. There will be thousands of apple orchards which will hardly pay anything year after year, but here and there, if you go about the country, you will find orchards that are yielding handsome incomes. It is the difference between good and indifferent culture—the price usually paid for experience, intelligence and good work.

I have always fully believed that the so-called off years and full years of the apple crop were merely accidental results of bad cultures. It was rather our lack of knowledge concerning this fruit. It is unquestionably true that nature runs to extremes. One year she will exhaust in producing such an abundant crop that there will be plenty in the land, and the following season there will come a famine. Modern agriculture and horticulture seek to eliminate this uncertainty, and to attain a degree of uniform production which will make each season's production sufficient for all needs. When you go into an old neglected orchard of apples and see that there should be a once a year after, you will find that the trees are suffering. They are producing more than they can possibly consume, and the vitality is being injured so that an attack of insects or bad weather another season will cause a general dearth of fruit. There is a simple way to remedy this. Never let a tree produce more fruit than it possibly can without straining branches. It is far better to prune off rigidly, and let a few fruits ripen each season. Trees handled in this way will have no off years. Every year will be a profitable one, and the vitality of the trees will be kept above par. The more an apple orchard is neglected the more uncertain is the fruit yield. There will be seasons of no fruit and years of abundance. It is all a sort of gamble with the owner. If he has an abundance of fruit when apples are high priced, he will make good money; but like most gambling games of life, the odds are heavily against the owner. This uncertainty should be eliminated by better culture, and particularly by better pruning and thinning out the young fruit.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

Apples only in fair supply. Receipts last week 32,423 barrels. Prices firm with a quiet trade. King \$3.75 to \$4.50 a barrel, Baldwin \$3 to \$3.75, Baldwin and Greenings No. 1 \$3.50 to \$4, common \$2.50 to \$3.50, Western Ben Davis \$3 to \$3.50, Snow and Wealthy \$2.50 to \$3.50, Pound Sweet and Talmam Sweet \$2.50 to \$3.50. Mixed lots \$2 to \$3, and No. 2 \$2 to \$2.50. Some fancy lots may go a little above quotations. Cranberries in good demand. Cape Cod fancy and extra fancy \$6.50 to \$7, choice round \$5 to \$5.50, common to good \$3.50 to \$4.50, crates \$2 to \$2.50. Grapes in fair demand with a supply last week of 71,968 bushels, 15 carriers domestic, 1263 cases of foreign. Niagara 10 to 18 cents a basket, Concord 12 to 14 cents, Catawba 12 to 14 and Vergennes 10 to 13 cents. A few pears in cold storage at \$2.25 to \$3.50 a box. Seckels sold at \$2.50 on Saturday. Quince \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel.

Florida oranges are coming quite freely, but many of them are green on arrival and sold below quotations to be held. Good to choice bright are jobbing at \$2.75 to \$3.25 and russet at \$2.50 to \$3. Grapes fruit are at \$4.50 to \$6.50. Jamaica oranges \$5.50 to \$6.50 a barrel and \$2.75 to \$3.50 a box. Grape fruit \$6.50 to \$7.50 a barrel. California late



Foliage from a tree receiving moderate care, on the left; from a neglected tree, at the right; representing three and nine years' growth, respectively.



Two years' growth from old trees in tilled land lightly fertilized, on the left, and in soil neglected, at the right.

Kindly loaned by the R. I. Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.

Valencia oranges scarce at \$3.25 a box, and a few new navels at \$3.75 to \$4. California lemons 270 to 300 cents \$2.75 to \$3.50. Messina and Palermo, no late arrivals and fair to good at \$2.25 to \$2.50 a box, choice at \$2.75 to \$3 and fancy at \$3 to \$3.50. Maoiri and Sorrento are scarce, and fancy bring \$5 to \$6 a box. If any one has good to choice they should bring \$4.25 to \$4.75. Florida pineapples coming too green. Smooth Cayenne wholesale at \$3 to \$3.50 in case, Abbakwa \$2, jobbing nearly all arrived, and held at \$3.50 to \$4 a case, all to color and condition. A few California Tokay and Cornish grapes at \$1.50 to \$2 for four-bart barrel carriers. California figs 75 cents to \$1 a box. Turkish figs 8 to 15 cents a pound, as to style of packing. Dates 3 to 4 cents. Bananas steady, from \$1.50 a stem for eight hands up to \$2.50 for large stems.

Export Apple Trade.

For the week ending Nov. 23, the shipment of apples from Boston were 16,010 barrels to Liverpool; New York, 5024 barrels to Liverpool, 4683 barrels to London, 2078 to various other ports, a total of 11,785 barrels; 9149 barrels from Portland to Liverpool. From Montreal 1860 barrels to Liverpool, 162 to London and 318 to Glasgow, a total of 515 barrels. From Halifax, 4288 barrels to Liverpool and 18,325 to London, a total of 22,613 barrels. This was 36,276 barrels to Liverpool and 20,782 to other ports, a total of 64,712 barrels. Corresponding week last year the total was 25,740 barrels to Glasgow, 2511 to London, 12,315 to Glasgow, a total of 42,462. Since the season began Boston has shipped 71,076 barrels; New York 63,497 barrels; Portland 23,712 barrels; Montreal, 122,406 barrels and Halifax 111,290 barrels, a total of 391,951 barrels.

Maynard & Child have received the following cable on the Liverpool apple market:

"Steamers Sagamore and Ottoman selling;

"Demand very active, market firm, fancy

Baldwins \$4.80 to \$5.32. No. 1 and 2 mixed

Ben Davis \$4.08 to \$4.56, Spys \$3.36 to \$5.04.

Grenings \$4.08 to \$4.56, Greenings \$4.08 to \$5.28, Western Ben Davis \$2.88 to \$3.80. Greenings are wanted.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

The supply of vegetables is good, and trade is very brisk, as is usual for Thanksgiving week. Prices in many cases are lower. Beets are 50 cents a bushel, carrots 65 cents and parsnips 60 cents. Flat turnips dull at 30 cents a box and yellow 75 to 90 cents a barrel. Native onions \$1.40 to \$1.60 a bushel and western Massachusetts \$1.35 to \$1.40 a barrel. Leeks 50 cents a dozen, radishes 20 to 25 cents a dozen, celery 40 cents to \$1 for Paris Golden, \$1 to \$1.25 for Paschal and \$1.40 to \$1.60 for Boston Market per dozen. Very good, but scarce. Salsify \$1 a dozen, artichokes \$1.50 a bushel. French artichokes \$3.60 a dozen. Cucumbers from \$10 a hundred for No. 1 to \$6 for a good No. 2. Peppers scarce at \$2.50 a box. Egg plant \$3.50 a dozen. Hot-house tomatoes 20 cents a pound. Squash \$5 a ton for Western Hubbard, and Turban squash at \$5. Marrow and Bay State, near \$2.50 a barrel. Mushrooms 75 cents a pound.

Cabbages higher at \$1 a barrel for plain or Savoy, red 60 cents a box. Cauliflower \$1.50 a box. Sprouts 12½ cents a quart. Lettuce 50 to 75 cents a small box, and spinach 25 to 35 cents. Parsley 75 cents, and romaine 50 cents a box. Endive 50 cents a dozen. String beans scarce, and good ones would bring \$5 to \$5.50, common to good \$3.50 to \$4.50, crates \$2 to \$2.50. Grapes in fair

demand with a supply last week of 71,968

bushels, 15 carriers domestic, 1263 cases of

foreign. Niagara 10 to 18 cents a basket,

Concord 12 to 14 cents, Catawba 12 to 14

and Vergennes 10 to 13 cents. A few pears

in cold storage at \$2.25 to \$3.50 a box.

Seckels sold at \$2.50 on Saturday. Quince \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel.

Potatoes are firm. Aroostook Green

Mountains, extra 85 cents, fair to good 80

cents, Hebron extra 83 to 85 cents, good 80

cents, Rose 75 cents, Dakota Red 70 cents,

York State, Green Mountain 75 to 78 cents,

Prince Edward's Island Chenango 70 cents,

Dakota Red 72 cents, Scotch, Magnum, 168-

pound sack, \$2.15 to \$2.30. Sweet potatoes

in light supply. Jersey double-head barrels

\$3 to \$3.25, Southern yellow \$2.50 to \$2.75.

The Hay Trade.

The hay markets have been nearly steady the past week, with a good demand for the better grades. A few complain of a surplus stock, and others of a light supply because

of a lack of cars or other causes. The latter are firm in prices in all grades.

Receipts in Boston were reduced a little, being only 432 cars, of which 128 were billed for export, and 38 cars of straw. This leaves but 304 cars for local demand. One year ago there were 336 cars, of which 3 were billed for export and 28 cars of straw. Luckily the market was well supplied, and there is no chance of a scarcity of hay at present. Best timothy sells at \$17 to \$18.50. No. 1 at \$16 to \$17, No. 2 at \$14.50 to \$15.30. No. 3 and clover mixed \$12 to \$13 to \$15. Clover is the only hay at present.

New York has had a good demand, but the receipts have been large, and prices are not materially advanced above last week, clover and clover mixed selling well at the quotations of \$11.50 to \$13.50. Receipts, 11,349 tons. A year ago, 6700 tons. Straw, 870 tons. Exports, 37,994 bales, 11,485 bales more than previous week. Jersey City has had a moderate receipts, but trade has been quiet. Clover grades are in small supply and firm, while the lower grades are steady.

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices at the leading markets as \$18.50 in Providence, \$18 in New York, Jersey City and New Orleans, \$17.50 in Boston, \$16.50 in Philadelphia, \$16 in Baltimore, Norfolk and Nashville, \$15 in Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Memphis, \$14.50 in Buffalo and Chicago, \$13.50 in Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland and Kansas City, \$12 in Duluth and \$11.50 in Minneapolis.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says that from the opening of navigation to Nov. 6 there has been shipped from there by ocean steamers 373,559 bales, an increase of 180,882 bales over same period last year, 507,305 bales, mostly Canadian, have been shipped from New York, an increase over same period of last year of 281,744 bales. Shipments to South Africa from St. John, N. B., amount to about 750,000 bales. Considerable shipments from Boston have been of Canadian hay, and other shipments by barge on Welland Canal and by rail to American markets, 300,000 tons are ordered by Government for South Africa in November and December, divided among

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
NEW ENGLAND AND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

BOSTON, MASS., DECEMBER 7, 1901.

It is now up to somebody to say that the Pant Makers Union pants.

From now till next October the average turkey can afford to get fat.

Jeffersonian simplicity, it seems, even extended to an occasional disregard of grammar.

Expansion of tobacco territory pleases the smokers more than it delights the cigar manufacturer.

The wine will have two more years to age before the London Ancientans become the guests of the Boston company.

The yellow-fever germ seems to have an ambition toward the encouragement of even more perfect microscopes.

One of the peculiar spectacles of the modern world is that of a newspaper rejoicing over its Sunday comic.

Sunday after Thanksgiving is a second festival of thanks, in that a majority of us have now recovered our digestions.

Here's hoping Newton will catch its firebug, provided that obnoxious human insect is really operating in the neighborhood.

What is this? Publishers crying for short stories? And here we had been imagining that every one we knew was secretly writing them.

The sea serpent has made his appearance, although rather later in the season than usual. The summer may now be considered officially over.

Washington is again planning to make the Indians work. What the Indians themselves think of Government activity in this direction has yet to be chronicled.

The American Invasion threatens the Strand with a Twentieth Century office building. We imagine that the project will hardly lack opposition, nor the building tenants.

Lieutenant Von Edelheim of the German army rather reeks without his host in basing a plan for invading the United States on an immediate and easy destruction of the United States navy.

Mr. Faxon of Quincy has compiled an interesting catechism for local mayoralty candidates. Whether they will all care to complete the catechism, however, is yet to be decided.

An automobile brought into the country last season has been seized on account of alleged false declaration. This is only one automobile, but there are many who will breathe a sigh of relief.

One bushel of grain is a small matter, but 6,000,000 more bushels shipped from Boston to Liverpool than from New York is a very pleasant thing for the average Bostonian to think about.

Surely the precocious Boston juvenile will be the first to realize the importance of the recent Chicago decision, that makes an injunction the legal remedy for threatened paternal spunks.

The name of James Fuller—he who robbed the philanthropist whose interest he had awaked in the necessities of "the woman he loved"—should go into the passing record as one of the saddest of criminals.

Sarah Grand deserves the thanks of the daily press. In coining the expression "mere man" she has put another expression into the scribe's inkwell, and it is already appearing in the various fields of his activity.

If Thanksgiving could make people actually thankful it would more than counterbalance a good many cases of temporary indigestion. The indigestion, however, is the fault of the diner rather than the dinner, and the festival offers opportunities for self restraint that should add materially to its intrinsic value.

The Fulton took a good occasion to go under the sea, and officers and crew were much more comfortable than they would have been on the surface. The comfort of the performance adds to the laurels of Jules Verne as a prophet.

Exhaustion and Abandonment of Soils. The Department of Agriculture in Report No. 70 sends out the testimony given by Milton Whitney, chief of the Division of Soils, before the United States Industrial Commission on March 12, 1901.

He alluded to the fact that large areas in New England, in the Southern States and in parts of the far West have been practically abandoned, or are extending as waste land.

This has been commonly ascribed to the exhaustion of the soil, but he considered it due to changes in the chemical and physical properties of the soil more than to the actual extraction of plant food.

He referred to the lands of India, which have been cultivated for two thousand years and still give fair returns of the common crops of the country. Of Egypt, where lands have been cultivated since history began, and are yet as fertile as ever. Lands in Europe that have been under cultivation for five hundred years, and to an experiment in England which has been growing wheat without any fertilizer for fifty years, and now grows twenty to thirteen bushels per acre, having varied but little for the last twenty years. That seems to be the natural limit of the soil, and it may continue to produce to that extent for hundreds of years more. Adjacent plots have been made by manure and fertilizers to produce an average of thirty bushels to the acre.

The second cause of abandonment of soils is the development of new areas and new industries. The opening of the corn and wheat-producing countries of the central West, and the wheat lands of California and Red River valley of Minnesota and Dakota, has had its effect upon the agriculture of New England and the Eastern States. The growing of tobacco in Maryland has been largely given up because of the larger yield and low prices in Ohio and Kentucky. Truck farming has largely left Maryland also, and gone farther South, which has caused the abandonment of some farms.

It has been remarked—in answer to the suggestion of Miss Gill of Bernard College, that a year at home sandwiched between years at college would help to combine college and social training for the American young woman—that many a student after a year in society would hardly care to return to college. This result, if it should prove to be a fact, would hardly impair the value of college education for women. In fact, it would immediately reduce the number of girls in college to those who really gain something of permanent value in their environment.

For at least one week in the year the turkey is the national bird. It is almost considered irreligious, and certainly as showing a lack of proper respect to the Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock, not to have turkey on Thanksgiving Day. And those who are not descended from the Pilgrim Fathers have the same right and usually the same readiness to honor the occasion by being duly thankful, on that one day at least, for the principles which were established by that little colony on board the Mayflower, which has proven the leaven that has leavened the whole lump. What-

ever the Constitution or the laws may be in any State, the best of them all are due to those rules formulated by that little gathering, and if we cast our eyes in remembrance of their thankfulness for their home in a free land, it is but little to do for that which they did for us.

It is said that a bill is to be introduced in the next Congress, which will create a Bureau of National Identification, that shall collect the photographs, records and measurements of all persons convicted of crimes against United States laws. The idea is that by exchanging with other countries these records they will put down anarchism. We sympathize with the idea, but think it will fail of accomplishing the purpose intended. It may reach the counterfeiter, smuggler and a few other classes, but how does it reach anarchists like the assassin of President McKinley, who never had been convicted, or, so far as we know, suspected of any crime previously? We see no way to suppress anarchy but to pronounce the propagation of its doctrine as high treason, punishable by an ignominious death, and when we have a law to that effect, enforce it vigorously. We believe in liberty of speech and a free press, within certain limits, but when they are used to extol and promote criminal actions, they should be made amenable to the severest penalties of the law. We may not be able to prevent criminal thoughts or criminal deeds, but if we have the power to punish a Fagin, who teaches the art of pocketpicking, though not himself guilty of it, we should have the power to punish those who incite to murder, and if our laws do not give us these powers, they should do so.

Our Duty to the Schools.

In the broadly Christian and deeply patriotic sermon preached in Emmanuel Church, on Thanksgiving Day, by the Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., there was one passage which should especially have interested the intelligent congregation assembled. Dr. Parks had been pointing out the duty of individuals towards the State, of which we are all a part, and had been pleading for a more intelligent participation in the rights of municipal citizenship. Then, in closing, he called his hearers' attention to the duty and privilege which will soon be theirs,—that of helping by their interest, influence and votes the cause of a regenerator school board.

This is a duty of which too much can scarcely be said at this time. Our schools are in a truly lamentable condition, and the men and women of Boston most emphatically owe it to themselves and to their children to see that during the coming months we have for the first time a school board such as shall exercise with due wisdom and discretion the responsibility and powers vested in it.

At the time of the death of President McKinley a great deal was said and written to the effect that one particular province of the public school is to disseminate teaching so noble, so wise and so altruistic that the doctrines of anarchism shall never find lodgment in the breast of any boy or girl whom our schools should have graduated. For, though we can deport anarchists and suppress open disregard of our laws, it was asserted, and rightly, that it is only by education that the more corroding anarchy which gnaws in secret at our vitals can be suppressed. And it is only through the school that the work of such suppression can come.

However fragmentary the thought of the individual teacher concerning the righteousness of law might be, or however partial his information on this matter, he cannot help getting hold in these days of the root idea that the civilized man must be able to live together with other men; that law, order and property are respected by him and his fellows, and that injury to others, surreptitious or open, is a blow at himself. In his most vital part. Yet teachers fit for the high duty of imparting true notions about governmental right will be appointed only when the appointing power is itself careful, discriminating, high-minded and honest. And the children, to whom "school" stands above all for law and restraint, will have but scant respect for this power they should honor, if they continue to see in the daily press frequent allusions to the corrupt nature of their school's governing board.

There is every reason in the world at this time for a keen individual sense of responsibility in the management of the schools, and whenever fails in this the individual election to do all he can to him lies towards the reformation of school affairs in Boston, will have shown himself distinctly unworthy of the privilege American citizenship confers upon him.

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Unfortunate venture by immigrant col-

onies, in trying to grow crops on a soil and

in a climate not adapted to them, and of

others to grow crops of which they know

but little, has been the cause of failure, and

a moving to other localities. A lack of rain-

fall or irrigation, and in some cases the al-

kaline character of the water, has discour-

aged some. The coarse, sandy soils along

the Atlantic coast of New England do not get rainfall enough in more than two years out of five, and the growing of crops so often suffers from this cause as to have led the farmers to give up crops that would be profitable only in exceptional seasons. So also orange growing has been given up in some parts of Florida, because of the occasional loss by freezing of the trees, and the land is left to grow bushes again.

The scarcity of water in the desert countries has led to a partial abandonment of some sections formerly used for grazing or producing agricultural crops. There are 500,000,000 acres of public lands in the arid States. Of this, only 74,000,000 can be irrigated, and in 1889 only 3,000,000 were irrigated. Some of these lands have been settled and abandoned for this reason. Lands that were fertile when they were first irrigated have been ruined by the accumulation of alkali salts in the soil. One-fifth of them have been abandoned already from this cause, and many are now lakes. The only way to reclaim them is by a drainage system. An area of ninety thousand acres west of Salt Lake City produced good crops when water was first let on, but the second application proved a failure, and after the third it was abandoned as too salt to use.

Flooding and inundations by storms and tides has led to losses of much land in the Mississippi Valley and in Texas. Along the Atlantic and Gulf coast there are estimated to be 168,000 acres of marsh, and several millions of acres on the Pacific coast. If protected from the tide and drained they have an agricultural value. Inland swamps in Illinois, formerly selling at \$1 to \$5 an acre, are now valued at \$60 to \$100 per acre. About one-fifth of the area of Michigan swamp lands could be drained, and made to produce celery, corn and potatoes.

Some otherwise desirable locations have been left because of the prevalence of malaria, and other malignant fevers. Many thousands of acres in South Carolina, among the breaking of the levees during war and the unhealthy condition, make it difficult to obtain labor to reconstruct the levees or work the lands.

Some New England lands have been abandoned because of the cost of cultivation by the farmer. In New England cannot afford to grow the staple crops. When wheat was \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel, hay valuable and cattle also, the farmer could grow those products at a profit. Now the West supplies Eastern markets so cheaply to make them profitable to the East.

The growth of the factory system, the increase in wages, the lesser cost of the products of the mills, the increase in the number of articles thought necessary for comfort and luxury, and the chances of success in industrial and commercial lines, has fed many away from the farms. Only when the farmers have changed their methods of farming do their crops return as much value as they formerly did.

Certain special industries are profitable in certain sections, and land values have increased, as the truck farming along the Sound and around Providence and Boston. The fruit interests of the lower Connecticut valley and the growing of wrapper tobacco are among instances of these special crops.

Young men are ambitious to get the higher education because of the better wages earned. There are tobacco experts needed at salaries of \$3000 to \$4000 a year, and managers of tobacco estates in the South are in some cases paid as high as \$6000. Some have gone to Japan and Formosa at \$5000 to \$6000 a year. Such experts are not sent out by the agricultural colleges. They are often uneducated men from the tobacco fields of Pennsylvania and Florida. Sumatra tobacco grown in Connecticut, and selling at 71 cents a pound, when the ordinary crop sells at 20 cents, shows the possibilities when the soil is right and conditions are made favorable.

In Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States areas have been abandoned because of improper and injudicious methods of cultivation and working and some because they cannot pay off the mortgages left as a legacy of the war. He contrasted the thrifty methods of the Lancaster County farmers in Pennsylvania, who sell but little from their farms beside tobacco and stock, and buy but little unless it is corn and hay to fatten more stock, and the improvident methods of the Maryland farmers, who employ an overseer or let the land to a tenant farmer. He grows such crops as bring him into direct competition with the larger crops of the West. He buys his meats and groceries, and too often the vegetables he should grow in his garden. And this often on soils that are of the same character as the best lands in Pennsylvania. There is a lack of business methods, want of appreciation of the changed conditions and of business perceptions. In many places the soil lacks organic matter, exhausted by cultivation, and no means are taken to supply it.

To reclaim these lands, fertilization is necessary. Fertilizers have other effects beside forcing the crop. They increase the decomposition of the particles of the soil.

They may be made so as to balance the ratio of plant food in the soil. Lime effects both these objects on soil containing too much magnesia or too much acid. The stable manures and green manure crops are valuable to supply organic matter, and the minerals and commercial fertilizers are often needed.

The bacteria and other fermenters in the soil, that enable certain plants to extract nitrogen from the air, do not know how much, are fertilizing agents.

Rotation of crops may prevent undue waste and extraction of certain elements of plant food from the soil, although there are certain crops which may be grown on the same lands for many years in succession.

They are reasonable, however, and we would advise those using high-priced rams to try it. If one pays from \$1000 to \$3000 for a ram, he does not like to see his stock deteriorating each year.

The taking of sheep from the pastures of the Eastern States to the more fertile fields of the West or of Australia tends to produce upon them a heavier fleece of coarser wool, but it does not prevent them from stamping their lambs with the character of the wool that was their recommendation when they left home. That is, it does not show in the lambs until the rams have been two or three years in service. Some of the Australian breeders claim to have overcome this tendency to coarser wool by a more scanty feeding, and to also have got a larger percentage of lambs from them, but we are not sure that their claims are well proven.

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The death of Thomas Meehan, at Germantown, Pa., last Wednesday, removes from us one of the best botanists, horticulturists, nurserymen and editors we have had in the United States. Born in 1829, in London, England, he began writing on horticultural topics in his thirteenth year, and as contributor or editor he has been considered authority upon such subjects up to the present time. He was made a member of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh before he was twenty-one years old, and soon after a member of the Royal Society of London, vice-president for twenty-three years of the Pennsylvania Academy of Natural Sciences, having declined the presidency.

Two Schools of Horticulture.

When a unique opportunity along any direction of woman's work is found, it becomes at once the duty and the privilege of the press to publish as widely as possible of the chances such a field of labor may supply, and the educational avenues that lead to it. For there are so many women in these days to do every work that offers that a new profession is little short of a Godsend.

Horticulture, however, has not yet been exhausted hereabouts. Up to the present, indeed, not more than a dozen women in all have availed themselves of the scanty educational opportunities at hand in this line of professional training. So the work has by

no means grown by what it feeds upon.

There is soon to be started in Boston, however, a department of the new Simmons Female College which will abundantly supply the educational needs of young women who may wish to learn gardening and kindred branches, and there has already been inaugurated at Groton, under the direction of Mrs. Edward G. Low, an excellent institution by means of which a limited number of women may be well trained northwardly while living a pleasant student life in a beautiful country region.

The scarcity of water in the desert countries has led to a partial abandonment of some sections formerly used for grazing or producing agricultural crops. There are 500,000,000 acres of public lands in the arid States. Of this, only 74,000,000 can be irrigated, and in 1889 only 3,000,000 were irrigated. Some of these lands have been settled and abandoned for this reason.

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PRICES OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.
For the week ending Dec. 4, 1901.

Shots

Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veal

week, \$446 10 15 50 35 92 1430
\$376 12 87 60 35 88 1374

Prices on Northern Cattle

Per head for live cattle over total weight of
1,000 lbs., extra, \$10.00; fancy, \$10.00;
fatty, \$10.00-\$15.00; second quality, \$5.00-\$5.25;

third quality, \$4.00-\$4.50; a few choice single pairs,
\$10.00-\$12.00; some of the poorest, b illis, etc., \$3.00-\$4.00.

WESTERN STEERS, 41 6/6c.

COWS AND YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality,
\$10.00-\$12.00; extra, \$10.00-\$14.00; fancy, \$10.00-\$12.00;
fatty, \$10.00-\$15.00; farrow and dry, \$12.00-\$17.00.

YOUNG CATTLE—Thin young cattle for farmers: Shorthorn, \$10.00-\$12.00; two-year-olds, \$14.00-\$16.00; three-year-olds, \$22.00-\$40.

PER POUND, live weight, 2 1/2c; extra,
1 1/2c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$2.30/c.
Lambkins, 31 1/2c.

YAR HOGS—Per pound, 6 1/2c; live weight,
5 1/2c; wholesale price; retail, \$2.25-\$8.00; country
hams, 6 1/2c.

CALF CALVES—3 1/2c p. lb.

HOGSKINS—Brighton, 4 1/2c p. lb.; country lots, 6
c.

CALF SKINS—75¢ @ \$1.50; dairy skins, 40¢ @ .00c.

CALLOW—Brighton, 4 1/2c p. lb.; country lots, 2 1/2c.

LAMB SKINS—35¢ @ .50c.

SHARLETTINGS—10¢ @ 15¢.

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Veal Horses

Watertown... 1136 3385 2,880 834 255

Brighton... 2,300 1,773 23,161 596 100

Cattle, Sheep,

At Watertown.

John H. Rice & Co. 25 Rie & Whaley 115

J. M. Philbrook 44 At N E D M & Wool

D. A. Berry 17 N. D. M. & Wool

H. H. Parsons & Son 20 30 N. D. M. & Wool

Hannan & Felt 30 At Brighton.

Hicks 15 250 W. N. Chamberlin 880

W. H. Hall 9

M. D. Holt & Son 26

New Hampshire, At Brighton.

A. F. Jones & Co. 27 G. N. Smith 30

At N E D M & Wool

Massachusetts, At Brighton.

A. F. Jones & Co. 38 60 J. S. Henry 40

Courses & Co. 12 95 J. P. Day 12

At Watertown.

Breck & Wood 37 60 C. D. Lewis 10

W. F. Wallace 68 25 T. J. Morrison 8

Vermont, At Watertown.

A. Williams 25 J. W. Elsworth 24

Fest Savage 15 31 J. P. Day 12

H. N. Jenne 6 24 D. A. Walker 9

N. H. Woodward 13 14

E. P. French 22 Morris Beef Co. 442

A. P. Needham 23 S. S. Learned 80

O. H. Forbush 23 S. S. Learned 80

I. C. Sturtevant 9 12 S. S. Learned 80

At Watertown.

W. G. Townsend 130 Armontrout & Co. 47 424

W. A. Ricker 30 250 N. D. M. & Wool

At Brighton.

At Watertown.

J. S. Henry 20 J. A. Hathaway 450

J. T. Molloy 12

Export Trade.

The trade in live cattle at Liverpool and London has been slow during the past week, and prices on best cattle have declined, j.c. d. w.

The market was too heavily stocked for the demand. Sales at £136d. d. w. with the sailing of 156 cattle, 122 sheep and 16 horses.

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Devon for Liverpool, 724 cattle by Swift & Co., 16 horses by E. Snow. On steamer Cambria for London, 245 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 238 cattle, 773 sheep by Swift & Co. On steamer Michigan for Liverpool, 139 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 300 cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 1155 Canada sheep by Rice & Whaley.

Horse Business.

The movement of the week was quite moderate. The holiday seemed to upset business to a considerable extent. Sales largely in charlocks and heavy draughts. Cattle and hogs stable a species of highest horses with some sheep, selling as high as \$430 down to \$30 for common horses. At A. W. Bard's Northampton street sale some attractive sales in speed, saddle and gentlemen's drivers at \$550, down to \$100. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable prices maintained, and but a light business week. Sales mostly at \$40-\$150. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable 4 cows of Western, disposed of at about steady prices, consisting mostly of medium-sized animals, at \$100-\$150. At L. H. Brckway's sale stable Western horses at \$125-\$225. At Welch & Hall Company's best sale, 1 pair, \$200 lbs. at \$370.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Cattle sold in a light way, as butchers' bids did not agree with prices asked by dealers. Therefore few sales reported, and those that would naturally be held for beef to be sent over to Brighton yards. Good nice stock ready in price and wanted. O. H. Forbush sold here bulls and cows at 3½c of \$300-\$280 lbs; 1 cow, 370 lbs. at 3c; 1 heifer, 710 lbs. at 2½c; cows at \$2.15-\$2.25, 23c. R. E. French 14 cattle, of 11,800 lbs. at 2½c, worth 22c. J. A. Hathaway sold 15 steers, of 1500 lbs. at 6c; 15 do., of 1500 lbs. at 6c; 20, of 1475 lbs. at 5½c; 15 do., of 1420 lbs. at 5c; sales at 5½c.

Milk Cows.

Numerous lots changed hands. A number fell into the hands of speculators, the tops at \$48-\$50. Common cows, \$25-\$38.

Fat Hogs.

Western at 6 1/2c. L. W. Local hogs steady at 7c. d. w.

Sheep Houses.

No improvement in prices. Western held at steady prices. Supply from the North light, excepting such as come from Canada. The various lots of Western sheep cost here \$2.30-\$4.30, and rambs \$3.50-\$5.00, being the range noted—1 week ago. W. G. Townsend sold 50 sheep and lambs, 3300 lbs. at 3c; 4 sheep, of 200 lbs. 1c, but sheep, L. C. Sturtevant, 35 lambs, 3170 lbs. at 3c, 80 sheep, 500 lbs. at 2c.

Veal Calves.

Market prices fairly steady. Good calves at 6 1/2c, down to 5c. The trade not extensive and arrivals not extensive. Slim calves weak in price.

Live Poultry.

Four tons, selling in crates at 9c @ 10c. Pulletts at 2c each.

Doves of Veal Calves.

Maine, Libby Bros., 56; J. M. Philbrook, 36; P. A. Berry, 11; Thompson & Hanson, 49; Harris & Lewis, 15; D. H. Walker, 4.

New Hampshire, A. P. Jones & Co., 53; T. May, 15; Breck & Wood, 60; W. F. Wallace, 130.

Vermont—A. Williamson, 25; W. G. Townsend, 22; Fest Savage, 60; H. N. Jenne, 11; N. H. Woodward, 2; R. E. French, 3; A. P. Needham, 11; L. C. Sturtevant, 5; W. E. Hayden, 14; W. A. Ricker, 12 others, 25; J. S. Henry, 40; J. T. Molloy, 10.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 176; W. A. Bard, 25; H. A. Gilmore, 13; scattering, 125; C. D. Lewis, 15; T. J. Moroney, 6; F. E. Keegan, 3; W. H. Hall, 10; J. P. Day, 6; D. H. Walker, 4.

New York—G. N. Smith, 29.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Stock at yards: 2300 cattle, 1773 sheep, 29,161 lbs. 596 calves, 103 horses. From West, 1789 cattle, 224 sheep, 29,100 hogs, 100 horses. Maine 12 cattle, 28 sheep, 11 hogs, 246 calves. New Hampshire 39 cattle, 35 sheep, 13 calves. Vermont, 32 cattle, 50 calves. Massachusetts, 29 cattle, 94 sheep, 50 hogs, 238 calves. Connecticut,

Hood Farm Jerseys.

BULL FOR SALE—First as best bull calf, Danbury, Conn., fair, 1901. Solid color, good proportions. Name, "Maiden," sire, Chromo, 13, dam, Masher, 16 lbs. 14 oz., dam of one. Second, "Maiden," sire, "Maiden," sweepstakes cow of the World's Fair Dairy tests, Chicago, 1893. For price address HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

26 cattle, New York, 30 cattle, 29 calves Canada, 500 sheep.

Tuesday—Business in cattle not especially active, as the city has not required its usual position after a holiday week. Butchers not in force for a trade, still were buying to some extent. Prices a shade weak on the more common grades. Dealers seem to be of the opinion that if they hold back a few weeks the more common grades, the demand will be improved. E. M. Granger sold 2 beef cattle, from 4½c, I. W. F. E. Keegan sold 2 beef cows, 700 lbs. each, at 2½c, with sales at \$2.15-\$2.25.

F. J. Moroney, 2 cattle, 190 lbs. at 2½c. J. P. Day, 6 beef hogs, 300 lbs. at 3c. J. W. Ellsworth, 6 cows, 910 lbs. each.

Milk Cows.

Supply not heavy, with a fair movement. The better class of cows in demand at full last week's prices. Dealers expected the opening of the market a good average trade, and their expectations were realized. J. S. Henry sold his cows at \$35-\$58 to \$56. Ex. pr. grain, \$5.00-\$6.00; sales at \$35-\$38. Libby Bros., 2 choice cows, \$55; 2 at \$50; 20 cows, \$25-\$45. W. Cullen sold 10 choice cows, \$65-\$70; 10 at \$55; 10 at \$50 each.

Veal Calves.

Quality somewhat slim on bulk offered; if nice, demand 6 1/2c, with sales at 5 1/2c. Thompson & Hanson 35 calves, 120 lbs. at 6c; various sales at 6 1/2c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—A large attendance of buyers early in the day, and the trade opened slow, but improved later in the day. One great difficulty at the start was to get the best cows secured at the better classes.

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Price.

Yesterdays—Demand quiet, with prices higher.

No. 1, yellow, spot, 74c.

No. 3, yellow, 74c.

No. 2, yellow, white, 65c.

No. 3, yellow, white, 65c.

No. 4, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 5, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 6, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 7, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 8, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 9, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 10, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 11, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 12, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 13, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 14, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 15, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 16, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 17, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 18, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 19, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 20, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 21, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 22, yellow, white, 55c.

No. 23, yellow, white

A NEW MAN.

Miscellaneous.

Hoodwinked.

It was at a country-house party. Feeling lazy, I had stopped at home with my hostess while the others had gone on pheasant shooting.

Mrs. Carruthers suddenly looked up from her embroidery and spoke. However, I was not deceived by the apparent unpremeditation of her question, because I had felt for some moments that it was the point of saying something.

"Phil, what do you think of Clare Delayne?" and she resumed her work in the most unconcerned manner.

I hesitated a moment. Clearly I must be very careful, for it is at all times a risky thing to give one woman your opinion about another.

In the majority of cases—mind, I only generalize—if your opinion is enthusiastic you incur the one woman's displeasure; if, on the other hand, your praise is only qualified—well, keep it to the other woman's way.

And in the present instance the danger was doubly great. Why had I, who am generally so wary, allowed myself to be left alone with the hostess, the most inveterate matchmaker of the county?

"I felt that my whole future hung on my reply, and as all this flashed through my mind, I made ready to effect this, that if Mrs. Carruthers was a matchmaker she now had found her match. So I asked,

"And who is Clare Delayne?"

"Why, you silly boy, that pretty blonde you took in dinner last night; you know, she only came yesterday."

"Oh, that one!" I said disrepectfully, trying to kill the bluebottle. "I did not catch her name when I was introduced," and I resumed my place after the bluebottle. There was a pause while I wondered in which direction the next attack would be directed.

"Phil, my good son!"

"Which question?" That bluebottle did distract me, so I made a desperate dash at it, cleverly managing at the same time to upset Mrs. Carruthers' workbasket. But all attempts to draw a red herring across the path seemed futile.

"Open the window, Phil; that's right, your fly has gone. Now pick up my basket, and tell me what you think of Clare Delayne."

"I am very sorry," I said, "but old birds cannot be caught being caught sometimes."

"When old birds have had their fill of feeding, they will be captured."

"And how did you find her match?"

"This sudden turning of the tables took Mrs. Carruthers by surprise, and for a moment she was speechless. But she quickly recovered herself and deployed on the ground from which I had retreated.

"Well, I was going to tell you when you interrupted me with that absurd fit the hair father is a dear friend of mine, and she will inherit £1500 a year when he dies—"

"Indeed!" I interrupted with interest.

"Of course, it is not much," she went on, encouraged by my look of interest, "but it is a little help; and when combined with the sweetest nature and all the domestic virtues—"

"It is impossible, too, I thought, for me to take him into my confidence, because apart from the fact that it was not my secret, he might then openly declare that he did not recognize the game or my right to monopolize Miss Delayne if I had no serious intentions."

Dolly followed Mother Morey wherever she went, and Mother Morey arranged for picnic for the children, and Dolly made the cake. Each took a basket, and Mother Morey took lemons for lemonade. As Dolly did not drink that a bottle of milk and a bit of steak were carried for her, and she sat at the table spread on the pineapples, and ate her supper with the rest. In the midst of the feast Miss Dolly heard a squirrel, and left the company very suddenly, soon returning with her prize, which she preferred to steal.

One day when Mother Morey had taken the young folks to the seaside, as she was climbing over the rocks, she saw a dog running away.

"Mother, help me! Help me!" cried the dog.

"Mother, help me! Help me!"

